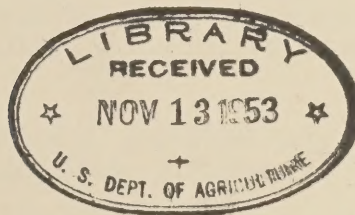


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

IDENTIFICATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS AND COMMUNITIES
ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Prepared by

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IDENTIFICATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS AND COMMUNITIES 1/
ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

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The purpose of agricultural program planning, when reduced to simplest terms, are two-fold. First, cooperative planning is designed as an effort by which services to the farmer by Governmental agencies can be coordinated on local, county, State and national levels. When achieved, this has the obvious advantages of drawing together the efforts of public agencies in agriculture in cooperative work toward joint goals. Unified plans of action among these agencies should result in greater and more efficient service to farm people. In this way, agricultural programs that have been set up for nationwide application can be fitted more closely to the needs of each area.

The second purpose, and this is part of the first, is to permit farm people to participate to a greater extent than ever before in deciding what programs, policies, and procedures will be followed in their respective communities and counties. This amounts to having agricultural programs developed with the cooperation and advice of the people whom they will affect. This represents an application of the democratic process in the daily lives of farmers.

With these two purposes in mind, it is believed that planning will become a general, over-all means by which all affected agencies will cooperate with farm men and women in building a healthy, balanced, and stable agriculture and a more satisfying rural life.

For this to come about, however, practical organization is necessary to serve as a medium in accomplishing these purposes.

The ideal approach would bring together all of the people in every locality for studious discussions of agricultural problems in their vicinity, for developing plans to solve these problems, for relaying plans locally developed to county, State, and national policy makers, and for local execution of these plans by local committees. (But obviously it is impossible to have 100 percent personal participation by farmers.) The best alternative seems to be a system whereby all farmers are represented democratically in the membership of committees.

This report endeavors to provide an area basis for such representation in Roane County. It is reasonable to assume, however, that an organization to accomplish the objectives of planning must begin with the most general functional organization that can be discovered in any area. One by one, the school district, the taxation area, church parish, voting precinct, civil district, agricultural conservation and watershed areas, post office patronage area, and other specialized areas can be discarded, because each provides only for a highly specialized function. The basis for such a planning organization is the "natural grouping" of people. This natural grouping is evidenced by the feeling of belonging to a particular area, and is reflected in the attitudes of the people. Such a grouping is influenced by, and is an expression of, all activities and relationships within an area.

Two types of social groupings of rural people are recognized in this study, the neighborhood and the community. A neighborhood consists of a small group of farm families whose houses are fairly close together. Ordinarily the families in

1/ Prepared by John S. Page and Paul T. Sant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with the help of the Agricultural Extension Service and leading farmers of Roane County.

a neighborhood are centered around a country store, a country school, or a church. Working relationships usually are on a direct personal basis in which day-by-day contact is possible. A community usually consists of a number of neighborhoods within which all the people have strong common interests and are more or less accustomed to working and associating with each other in churches, in schools, in social activities, and on the farms. The community generally possesses one center to which most of its people go fairly often to meetings of various kinds, to visit, or to trade. People who live in the same "natural community" have similar interests know each other pretty well, and work together more effectively than do groups that are made up of individuals from several communities or parts of communities.

The purpose of this reconnaissance survey of neighborhood and community groupings of the rural population of Roane County, Tennessee, was to discover and map the natural groupings of farm men and women which would: (1) provide the most practical bases for the organization of agricultural community program planning committees, (2) provide a more thorough and complete knowledge of all social groupings or communities throughout the county which would enable present agencies ^{2/} to improve the function of existing programs, and (3) enable any group dealing with community-wide problems such as the school, church, and county Government the better to serve the rural people by taking advantage of existing natural neighborhoods and communities.

PROCEDURE IN NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY IDENTIFICATION

The Roane County Program Planning Committee and others, recognizing the need for a more adequate knowledge of natural communities and neighborhoods, approved a survey of neighborhoods and communities in the county. The county extension workers, as the first step in identification, delineated 42 neighborhood areas. Informal interviews were then held in each tentative or trial area, with persons who were well acquainted with it. Each person was asked to give the commonly recognized name for the neighborhood, to locate on a map just how far the neighborhood extended in every direction by naming the last family belonging to the neighborhood and the first family belonging in the adjacent neighborhood. By drawing a line connecting the points thus located on a map, the neighborhood boundaries were established by the people themselves. The accuracy of the boundaries was then checked with farmers living near the boundary lines to discover whether they considered themselves as belonging to the neighborhood that had been mapped. The person interviewed was also asked to describe existing institutions; to name the larger center to which the neighborhood was most closely attached, if any; to give the names of other neighborhoods that most closely associate with this neighborhood; and to give the nature and extent of this association. After all neighborhoods had been mapped, community areas were determined by the information obtained from the interviews conducted in each neighborhood. These interviews disclosed the relationships and associations

^{2/}These might include Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Extension Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Tennessee Valley Authority, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, Surplus Marketing Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, and Fish and Wildlife Service, and others.

existing among the people of the different neighborhoods. The community area, when mapped, was a cluster of neighborhoods. 3/

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

In Roane County 52 white and 2 Negro neighborhoods were identified. The 49 white neighborhoods and the two Negro neighborhoods were formed to comprise 14 Roane County communities. The remaining 3 white neighborhoods are part of 2 communities in adjacent counties. In addition to the rural neighborhoods, there are 5 white and 1 Negro neighborhoods that are suburban to the cities of Harriman and Rockwood.

The neighborhood groups seem to satisfy best the desire or need of farm people to meet together easily and to express themselves freely in meetings. Although not many of the farm people could be expected to attend meetings generally held outside their neighborhoods, they probably would designate one of their group to represent them on a community committee.

The grouping of neighborhoods into a community involves a larger number of people. Representatives of each neighborhood group can be expected to meet together as a community committee to discuss problems relating to their respective neighborhoods and the community as a whole. Neighborhood representatives will undoubtedly know each other personally, will be able to give fairly accurate information about the people and land of their home neighborhood, will be concerned about problems affecting the whole community as well as their home neighborhoods. Furthermore, when such representatives develop a course of action in cooperation with technicians, they will return the results of their deliberations to the other people in their neighborhood; and thereby stimulate desirable action on the part of individual farmers.

Lack of transportation facilities often interferes seriously with attendance of many farm families at general public meetings held outside the immediate neighborhood.

Lack of concern with general county agricultural matters that do not have an immediate money consideration or other pressing significance reduces the attendance at meetings.

In many neighborhoods the rural people expressed a feeling that certain activities belong in the home neighborhood and have actively resisted attempts to combine these with activities of other neighborhoods.

Individual farmers from time to time have identified themselves with neighborhoods or communities other than their home neighborhood in order to obtain services found elsewhere, but they prefer to have these services in their home neighborhoods.

In rural areas, adjacent to the towns of Harriman and Rockwood, are many families who engage in part-time farming, or if the head of a family is a full-time farmer, some member of the family is employed in the industry of one of these towns. Many of these families, however, continue to identify themselves with the more rural neighborhoods.

3/ For a more detailed exposition of the procedures involved refer to: Alabama College Bulletin, Alabama Rural Communities, by Irwin T. Sanders and Douglas Ensminger; Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, Land Use Planning Committee Organization in Garrard County, Kentucky, by Howard W. Beers, Robin M. Williams, John S. Page, and Douglas Ensminger, (to be published).

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS OF ROANE COUNTY

Rockwood Community (12 neighborhoods)

The Rockwood Community comprises 11 distinct white neighborhoods and 1 Negro neighborhood. Good road connections, a consolidated high school attendance area, and trading advantages draw the neighborhoods surrounding the town within its area of community feeling. No other community in the county possesses such great inter-neighborhood attachments as does Rockwood. Post Oak neighborhood centers in its Christian Church and elementary school. The residents, approximately 45 families, are mostly owners on small to medium sized farms. Local loyalty and church ties are strong despite nearness to Rockwood. The New Hope neighborhood is situated in a large bend of the Tennessee River which forms a natural boundary on three sides. There are approximately 33 families, more than one-fourth of which are tenants. Neighborhood solidarity is due, in addition to physical factors, to the Primitive Baptist Church, and the local elementary school. Many of the families will be seriously affected by the filling of the Watts Bar reservoir. Wintons Chapel neighborhood, bounded by the Tennessee River and a large ridge, centers in the Methodist Church and elementary school. There are about 31 families, approximately three-fourths of which are tenants. Caney Ford neighborhood lies along the Tennessee River, the Baptist Church being the common center of interest. The farmers are mostly small to medium sized operators, but about one-tenth are tenants. With children going to school in Kingston and the adults attracted more to Rockwood, the neighborhood is somewhat divided. There are about 29 families. Eagle Furnace neighborhood is bounded by a bend of the Tennessee River and by a large ridge. The Baptist Church and the elementary school form the principal centers of interest. About 31 families, one-half of whom are tenants, live in this area. Many families will be affected by the construction of the Watts Bar Dam. This neighborhood has already made adjustments demanded by the abandonment of an iron furnace several years ago. The neighborhood of Glen Alice is principally a railroad and lumbering center. The farmers, one-half of whom are tenants, operate small to medium size farms. The centers of interest for the 68 families are the Baptist and Christian Churches, a general store, and an elementary school. The Hopewell neighborhood, consisting of about 53 families, is loosely bound together, principally by social ties. The Baptist Church meets in the school house left vacant by consolidation. Many families have some member working in Rockwood mills. Eureka neighborhood, consisting of about 79 families, has a Methodist, a Wesleyan Methodist, and a Baptist Church, an elementary school and general store, and possesses a fairly strong neighborhood feeling. The farmers, about one-half tenants, operate small farms. In approximately one-half the families some member is working in the hosiery mill or foundry in Rockwood. Cardiff neighborhood centers principally around the Baptist Church and elementary school. Approximately 75 percent of the farmers are tenants. In many of the 48 families some member works in the Rockwood or Harriman mills or on the railroad. Dry Hill neighborhood loyalties are based on geographic isolation. The neighborhood interest centers around the elementary school and a church. Approximately 19 families live here. Johnnie Hollow is a Negro neighborhood of some 9 families, having a school and church. Negroes from white neighborhoods turn to Johnnie Hollow for social and institutional services. Rockwood, as the central neighborhood, consists of the city proper, Black Jack suburban area, and a few scattered farm families along the roads leading out from Rockwood. It is estimated that about 200 families live outside the city limits.

Harriman Community (6 neighborhoods)

Harriman community comprises 5 neighborhoods and the central community. Harriman is relatively a new town established by northern capital to develop the coal and iron mines. The neighborhoods are bound together by a consolidated high

school at South Harriman, a limited market for farm produce, a larger trade area, and by personal interests developed through working in Harriman. South Harriman is generally considered to be the rural center. Harriman is an industrial center, railroad junction, shipping point, and electrical energy distributing center. Swan Pond neighborhood is located in a large bend of the Emory River and is held together chiefly by the common agricultural interest and the neighborhood Southern Methodist Church. About 33 families live here. Pine Grove neighborhood is located on the crossroads to Harriman, Rockwood, and Kingston, and this together with several general stores and filling stations, constitutes the principal element in local loyalty. Children attend school at Kingston, South Harriman, and Harriman. In many families some member is working in the Harriman mills. Most of the farming is carried on by owner-operators on small farms. Approximately 87 families live in this neighborhood. Riggs Chapel neighborhood is bounded by the Cumberland escarpment Emory River, and Clifty Creek. The neighborhood centers in a Baptist Church and an elementary school. The 25 families are mostly owners on small farms. In about one-third of the families some member is working in Harriman. Emory neighborhood, consisting of about 72 families, is principally an area of farm owners, although as many as one-third of the families may have some member working in the Harriman hosiery mill. Interests center around the elementary school, Baptist and Methodist Churches, and general store. Elverton neighborhood is about 95 percent tenant in population. Most of the 30 families do patch or garden farming, and work in Harriman, or for the railroad. The elementary school, the Baptist Church, and a similarity of social and economic conditions bind the neighborhood together. The central community of Harriman consists of the city proper and several suburban areas, South Harriman, Emory Gap, Emory Heights, or Happy Top, Fisk Addition, the Negro section called Bazzleton, and a few scattered farms. Approximately 350 families of this central community live outside the incorporate limits.

Dyllis-Sugar Grove-Clax Gap Community (3 neighborhoods)

This community comprises the three fairly independent neighborhoods of Dyllis, Sugar Grove, and Clax Gap with the center more nearly being at Dyllis. Similarity of problems (predominantly agricultural) and kinship, tie these neighborhoods into a community. Dyllis neighborhood, consisting of about 46 families, principally farm owners, centers in the Baptist Church and an elementary school. Some people of this neighborhood actively resisted the consolidation of schools, from the fourth grade, to a point in Wheat community. Sugar Grove neighborhood has about 45 families, principally farm owners. Interest centers in the elementary school and in the Baptist Methodist, and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. Clax Gap neighborhood of 28 families, predominantly farm owners, is bound together by an elementary school, kinship, and the new Baptist Church.

Jonesville-Orchard View Community (4 neighborhoods)

Jonesville-Orchard View community comprises four neighborhoods, the rural community center being in the Jonesville-Orchard View neighborhood. Oliver Springs, located in the adjacent corners of three counties, is composed chiefly of people who work in the coal mines. The city does not receive as much of the nearby agricultural trade as would be expected. Farmers of this whole community do much of their trading in Harriman where they have a market for farm produce. Jonesville or Orchard View (names used inter-changeably) consists of a neighborhood of approximately 51 families principally farm owners, whose interests are bound together by the elementary school, farm problems, and the Methodist and Baptist Churches. Fairview neighborhood is small, consisting of about 37 families whose chief interests are agriculture. A few boys work in the mines at Oliver Springs. The Baptist Church, kinship, and common agricultural problems form the basis for local loyalty. Hen Valley is a loosely knit neighborhood of about 34 families living principally along one main

road, highway 61. The residents are mostly owners on small to medium sized farms. A few people work in the Harriman mills. There are no schools in this neighborhood and the interests center around the Baptist Church and the general stores. Oliver Springs neighborhood consists of the city of Oliver Springs and the 38 families in Roane County outside the city limits. Considerable mining is done near Oliver Springs, creating a group interest within the city quite different from the rural areas. For this reason the few scattered farmers, while within the Oliver Springs neighborhood, would have more in common, agriculturally, with adjoining Roane County neighborhoods.

Wheat Community (2 neighborhoods)

Wheat community consists of two closely knit neighborhoods, bound together by consolidated high school attendance, trade ties, various community social activities and by being geographically distinct. Wheat neighborhood, consisting of about 164 farm families, is bound together by consolidated school attendance, kinship, community activities, and a central trading area. Two Baptist churches and the Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches (although using the same building) make the religious interests of the community divergent. Mt. View or Bethel Valley neighborhood is not readily distinguished from the central neighborhood. Many of the 65 farm families visit and shop at Wheat, attend church and send their children to school at Wheat. The consolidation of schools in 1928 met with such resistance that an elementary school was retained at Mt. View, although a school bus carries children, who care to attend, from beyond this school at Wheat. Two Baptist churches are located some 5 miles apart in the neighborhood.

Gravel Hill Community (1 neighborhood)

Gravel Hill is a small neighborhood of about 31 families so extremely isolated that it has practically no relationships with other neighborhoods. Local interest centers around the elementary school and the Baptist Church. Rolling stores supply the principal trade opportunities.

Fairview Community (3 neighborhoods)

Fairview community comprises three neighborhoods within an area bounded by the Tennessee River and a large ridge. A consolidated elementary school and high school, road system, kinship, and similarity of agricultural problems constitute the principal basis for local loyalty. The central Fairview neighborhood consists of about 85 farm families, of which some 30 percent are tenants. The neighborhood interests center in the consolidated school and in the Baptist and Methodist Churches and a general store. Chapman Grove neighborhood, situated in a large bend of the Tennessee River, consists of about 41 farm families. Its common interest is the new Baptist Church which will have to be moved about 3 years after being built because of the Watts Bar reservoir. The Luminary neighborhood is also situated in a large bend of the Tennessee River. Many of the 70 farm families whose interest now centers in the Methodist Church will be affected by the Watts Bar reservoir. Approximately 15 families south of Luminary in Roane County identify themselves with Maplegrove neighborhood in Meigs County.

Dry Fork Community (3 neighborhoods)

Dry Fork community, composed of three neighborhoods, is held together by a consolidated elementary school at Dry Fork, by natural geographic boundaries, a general store, and common agricultural interests. Children attend the first two years of high school at Paint Rock and the junior and senior years at Kingston. Sweetwater, in an adjoining county, is the most frequently visited trade center.

Dry Fork neighborhood with the consolidated grade school and because of its central location is the central neighborhood. Approximately 37 families live here. Compromise neighborhood consists mainly of several large farms and about 21 families. Residents resisted the consolidation of schools, but were not successful. Services by the Baptist Church are now held in the school house. Stamp Creek is an indistinct neighborhood of about 17 families, whose chief interest now centers in the Baptist Church. The consolidation of schools several years ago took away much of the local loyalty, although remnants of the group feeling created by the local school still persist after several years.

Paint Rock Community (5 neighborhoods)

Paint Rock Community, being well defined by the residents, consists of four white neighborhoods and one Negro neighborhood, and the boundary is fairly well determined by the Tennessee River, the county line, and ridges. The community, in addition to geographic factors, is bound together by consolidated school attendance, the trade ties centering in Paint Rock, kinship, and a central church. People within a fairly large area are well acquainted and are accustomed to visiting together. Rolling stores do a fair business throughout this community. Paint Rock, as the central neighborhood, consists of about 144 families and contains a consolidated elementary ^{school and consolidated} high school to the tenth grade, two Baptist Churches, and a general store. Ponder neighborhood consists of approximately 34 families who associate together. The chief basis for local loyalty rests in the Baptist Church. Pleasant Hill neighborhood has about 33 families located principally along one main road. Their local interest is centered in the Methodist Church. Before 1927, a local school strengthened considerably the neighborhood loyalty. The Chamberlain neighborhood of about 40 families is delineated by ridges and the Tennessee River. Neighborhood interest centers around the Baptist Church and five grades of the elementary school. Although greater interest draws them to Paint Rock, the people are also well acquainted at Fairview. Cedar Grove is a Negro neighborhood of about 17 families, who have a church and a school. A few scattered Negro families from other white neighborhoods attend school and church at Cedar Grove.

Johnson neighborhood consists of about 37 families whose community interests center in Blue Springs, Loudon County and Sweetwater, Monroe County. One farmer said "I'd like to have this whole strip cut off into Loudon County." Children attend elementary school at Johnson and high school at Paint Rock for the first 2 years and Kingston for the junior and senior years. Local interest centers in the school. Residents attend some church services in the school but also go to church at Blue Springs in the adjoining county. Residents dislike voting over the ridge in the next neighborhood and can't see why the voting district can't be moved back to the school house. Not many of the residents could be expected to attend farm meetings at Paint Rock, but a representative would readily do so.

Neighborhoods in Civil District III

In some areas of Roane County some neighborhood groups seemed to be of greater significance from the standpoint of functioning social groups than does the community of which they are a part. The neighborhoods in Civil District III (between the Tennessee and Clinch Rivers) seemed very well defined to the residents. Loyalties to a larger group, however, or to other neighborhood groups seem relatively unimportant. So the answer to the question "What group of neighborhoods will work well together?" must be found only by experience resulting from trials of varying combinations. The present arrangement in District III of neighborhoods into communities is tentative, based on present data. Children from this entire area attend a consolidated high school at Kingston. County business is conducted in Kingston, the county seat. Visiting, and some trading are done in Kingston, but residents

trade also in Harriman and Lenoir City. Daily busses take workers to the mills in Lenoir City and Loudon.

Kingston Community (4 neighborhoods)

The Kingston community is composed of four neighborhoods bound together by geographic position, consolidated high school, similarity of farm problems, and interests which center in Kingston. This community is quite well defined. Shady Grove neighborhood consists of about 37 families nearly all farmers and mostly owners, whose community interests all center in Kingston. Neighborhood loyalty centers around the Baptist Church, the elementary school, and home visiting, much of which is among kin. The Tennessee neighborhood of about 27 families, mostly farm owners, is well linked to Kingston. Local loyalty centers around the elementary school which is the second oldest in the county. Visiting, school socials, kinship, and the Baptist Church, all contribute to the neighborhood loyalty. Beech Grove neighborhood is a small neighborhood of about 19 farm families. Interests center almost entirely in the elementary school. The Kingston neighborhood is made up of the city proper and about 63 families living outside the city limits. The schools, county seat, trade, churches, and central location make this a strong neighborhood.

Lawnville-Union-Poplar Springs Community (3 neighborhoods)

This community is made up of three fairly independent and distinct neighborhoods, loosely bound together by geographic location and similarity of agricultural problems. People are well acquainted throughout the community, having widespread kinship ties. They participate in "community sings," and enjoy pie suppers. The neighborhoods are religiously distinctive. Lawnville neighborhood, consisting of about 44 families, is most nearly the community center. Interest in this neighborhood centers around the elementary school, general store, and Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Union neighborhood, composed of approximately 45 families, centers in the elementary school, general store, and the Missionary Baptist Church. The Poplar Springs neighborhood, of about 30 families, is bound together by the Primitive Baptist Church, elementary school, and general store.

Dogwood-Cave Creek Community (2 neighborhoods)

Dogwood-Cave Creek community, composed of the two neighborhoods, comprises not so much a community as it does a large neighborhood. The neighborhoods are bound together by natural geographic boundaries, so that people are well acquainted and visit and work together, but they send their children to high school at Kingston and trade in Lenoir City. Dogwood neighborhood consists of about 31 families, whose local loyalty centers in the elementary school and Missionary Baptist Church. Cave Creek neighborhood, comprising approximately 59 families, centers in the elementary school. A Primitive and a Missionary Baptist Church hold services in the neighborhood.

Bradberry-Midway-Waller Community (3 neighborhoods)

This community comprises three fairly independent neighborhoods, located along one road. The larger community identity is based almost entirely on geographic location which has tended to bind the neighborhoods together. General stores tend also to link the neighborhoods together. Lenoir City is the trade center visited most frequently. Bradberry is the central neighborhood and consists of about 29 families. Local interest centers around the elementary school, general store, and Methodist Church. The Waller neighborhood or settlement consists of several large farms and about 21 families. Acme is the local elementary school name but residents

"try to maintain the identity of Waller, and wish that farm meetings could be held in Waller." Many of the people go to church in the adjoining county and shop at Lenoir City, but traditional factors bind this neighborhood together. "Waller is the oldest settlement in the county. Over 150 years ago the Waller family, bringing their slaves with them, settled in this area." Midway neighborhood, of approximately 24 families, maintains its identity largely through being a county-store center. A Baptist Church and kinship tend also to bind this neighborhood together.

Oral-Pawpaw neighborhoods (2 neighborhoods)

In Oral-Pawpaw neighborhoods various ridges apparently limit the social identification of the residents. Children of all grades attend school at Kingston; trading is done at Lenoir City in Loudon County, the probable community center. The Oral neighborhood consists of about 39 families, many of whom are mill workers at Lenoir City. A Baptist and Methodist Church hold services in the neighborhood. Pawpaw Plains as a neighborhood, possesses not much more than the remnants of a social grouping. Consolidation of schools, improved means of transportation, and more general communication have tended to erase the identity of the local area. Interests of the 26 families, chiefly farm owners, center around the Missionary Baptist Church.

FACTORS INFLUENCING NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES

Physiographic features of Roane County are significant in determining neighborhood and community boundaries. Rivers, ridges, and an escarpment, in many cases not only cut off sharply the extent of neighborhoods, but also limit transportation and communication. It is doubtful that physiographic features will play so important a part in neighborhood and community delineation in less hilly counties. Also of importance is the road system, which can generally be expected to influence the neighborhood and community boundaries in any county. In Roane County, churches are the more important of the institutional factors in neighborhood delineation. Church services are held in all but one neighborhood. In many neighborhoods, the school is of great importance and in counties where less consolidation has taken place, it will probably be considerably more important. It is of interest that local loyalty to a school persists long after the school has been consolidated into a larger unit. Kinship is a determinant in the development of a neighborhood consciousness. This is true to a great extent in the areas purely agricultural where there is little opportunity to associate with people of diverse occupational interests. Common economic interests were significant factors in some neighborhood loyalties. High tenancy within certain areas, many people from an area commuting to work on the same bus, farmers working actively together on farm and community problems, people working together in the mines or on the railroad - all have been influential factors in particular cases in determining and strengthening neighborhood feeling. Tradition is an important factor in developing a neighborhood identity. In one instance, constant occupancy of a neighborhood area by the same family for more than 150 years was noted. The local voting precinct, civil district lines, and mail routes have been of lesser importance in determining and establishing neighborhood consciousness.

TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to further the objectives of agricultural planning, it seems advisable to organize community committees, throughout Roane County, by selecting at least one farmer representative from each neighborhood area within the community concerned.

As the first step in the development of land use planning within any county, all neighborhoods and communities should be located, and their boundaries outlined as clearly as possible on a map, with due consideration for changing factors that may alter community or neighborhood boundaries in the future.

Wherever possible, regard should be given to the natural groupings of people in administering present agricultural programs. In other programs predicated upon group action or in any way affecting the people as they habitually behave in groups, regard should also be given to present natural groupings.

Effort should be made to develop the feeling of local responsibility for local neighborhood and community problems.

Greater opportunity should be given and more efforts be made to obtain general local participation in the development of agricultural plans.

Consideration should be given to the existing leadership patterns within each neighborhood and community to have the community and county committees composed of persons who can speak for a definite group and expect support and action from that group.

Efforts should be made to develop effective local leadership in neighborhoods and communities. Good effective leadership is essential to effective planning.

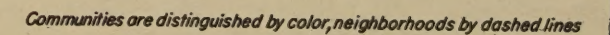
RURAL COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBORHOODS, ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOODS	Approximate No. of Families	Percent Tenancy (1)	Non-farm Activities (2)	COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOODS	Approximate No. of Families	Percent Tenancy (1)	Non-farm Activities (2)
ROCKWOOD				FAIRVIEW			
Post Oak	45	20-30	M	Fairview	85	25-35	F
New Hope	33	30-40	F	Chapman Grove	41	60-70	F
Wintons Chapel	31	65-75	F	Luminary	70	60-70	F
Caney Ford	29	10-20	A	DRY FORK			
Eagle Furnace	31	45-55	F	Dry Fork	37	20-30	F
Glen Alice	68	45-55	M	Compromise	21	20-30	F
Hopewell	53	40-50	M	Stamp Creek	17	20-30	F
Eureka	79	45-55	M	PAINT ROCK			
Cardiff	48	70-80	M	Paint Rock	144	35-45	F
Dry Hill	19	-	F	Ponder	34	15-25	F
Johnnie Hollow (Negro)	9	40-50	F	Pleasant Hill	33	20-30	F
Rockwood	200	-	M	Chamberlain	40	20-30	F
				Cedar Grove (Negro)	17	15-20	F
HARRIMAN				JOHNSON			
Swan Pond	33	30-40	F	Johnson	37	30-40	F
Pine Grove	87	20-30	M	KINGSTON			
Riggs Chapel	25	10-15	A	Shady Grove	37	20-30	A
Emory	72	30-40	M	Tennessee	27	20-30	F
Elverton	30	90-100	M	Beech Grove	19	10-20	F
Harriman	350	-	M	Kingston	63	-	M
DYLLIS-SUGAR GROVE-CLAX GAP				LAWNVILLE-UNION-POPLAR SPRINGS			
Dyllis	46	5-10	A	Lawnville	44	25-35	F
Sugar Grove	45	25-35	A	Union	45	25-35	F
Clax Gap	28	10-15	A	Poplar Springs	30	25-35	F
JONESVILLE-ORCHARD VIEW				DOGWOOD-CAVE CREEK			
Jonesville or Orchard View	51	15-20	A	Dogwood	31	40-50	F
Fairview	37	10-15	A	Cave Creek	59	20-30	F
Hen Valley	34	10-15	A				
Oliver Springs	38	-	M	BRADBERRY-MIDWAY-WALLER			
WHEAT				Bradberry	29	25-35	F
Wheat	164	20-25	F	Midway	24	45-55	A
Mt. View or Bethel Valley	65	10-15	F	Waller	21	65-75	F
GRAVEL HILL				ORAL-PAWPAW			
Gravel Hill	31	20-30	F	Oral	39	15-25	A
				Pawpaw	26	15-25	F

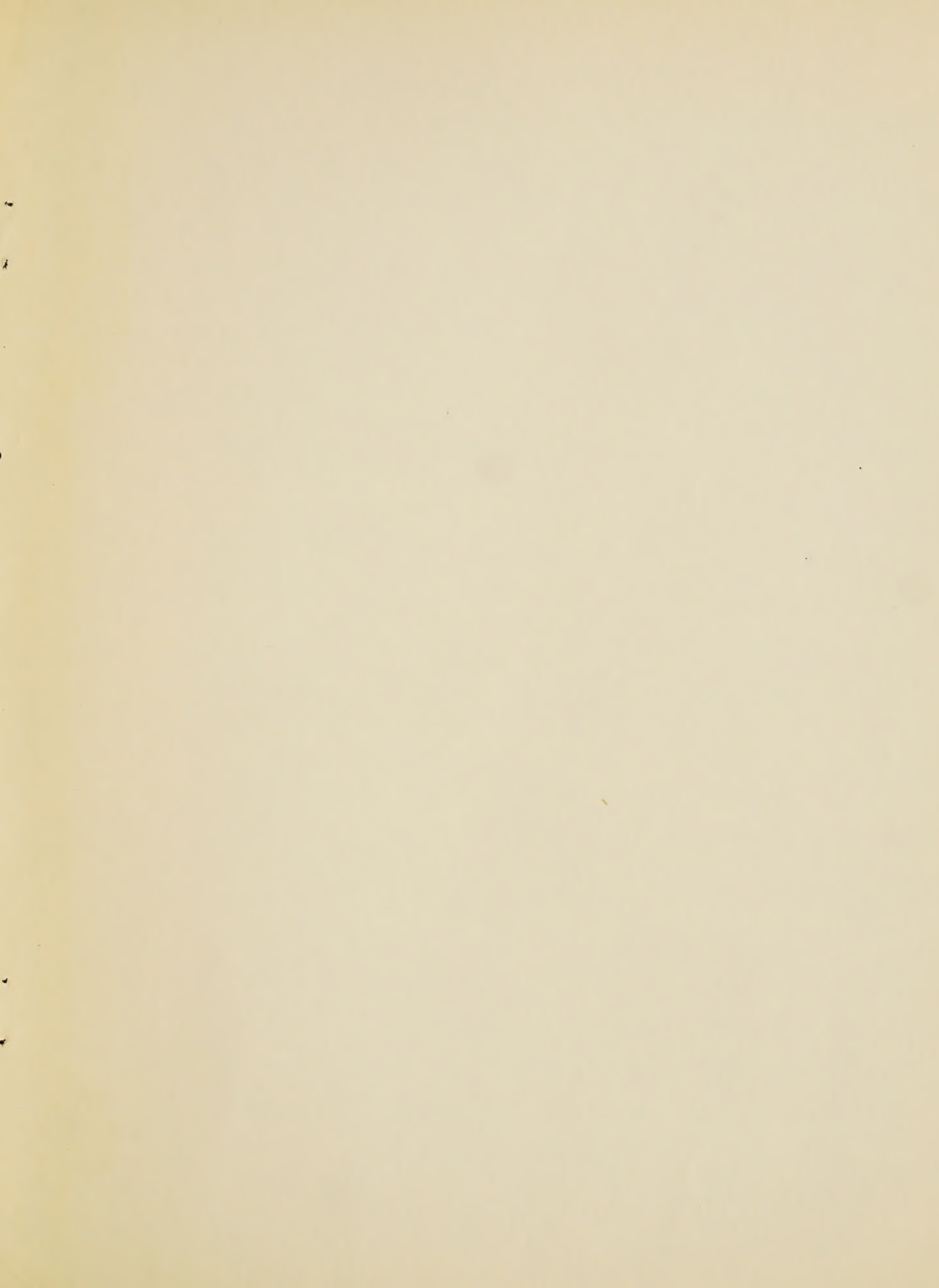
(1) Estimated by informants.

(2) A represents an average amount of non-farm activity; M represents many non-farm activities; F represents few non-farm activities.

ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE 1940



BASE MAP BY TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. COLOR REPRODUCTION BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



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